



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

"Manuscript sources on the Consulate and the Empire existing at Paris," by Charles Schmidt, in the paragraphs giving a general sketch of the published and unpublished documents on "The War of 1809," and Mr. Ward's comments on the accessibility of the archives for the period, especially for 1815.

W. E. LINGELBACH.

*University of Pennsylvania.*

**Duniway, C. A.** *Freedom of the Press in Massachusetts.* Pp. xvi, 202.

Price, \$1.50. New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1906.

This new volume in the "Harvard Historical Studies" is a careful account of the development of law and administrative procedure in Massachusetts in reference to the press. It is a work for a small field which it is to be hoped may some time be extended to cover all the States of the Union and for a period bringing us down to this present day of grace. Some of the difficulties of the task are made the subject of intimations in Mr. Duniway's preface, but they should not be insuperable and whoever will stop to make the study is certain to find it a fruitful one. A time will come when we shall discover the need of devoting sufficient care and attention to this great ill defined, misdirected thing we call journalism at least to write its history. We may do no more toward making its rules, customs and privileges an exact body of knowledge but this will be much, and he who reads and ponders it will be better for the very responsible tasks of editing and publishing newspapers.

Dr. Duniway has stepped aside for no theorizing. He says that his essay is an extended doctor's thesis and it bears the characteristic impress of the hand of the young docent, although we know that his later observations and experiences equip him for work of a more broadly useful kind. The early Puritan restrictions upon the press in Massachusetts are not so very different from those exercised in Pennsylvania by the Quaker theocracy, and other of the original states will furnish similar cases. How much wiser than our sires we have become at this day it would be very rash to guess and what are the advantages which have accrued to this American people by their policy towards the press can be stated in pleasant terms only in our moments of optimism. Perhaps it is quite proper that we should give the newspaper publisher all the power which he assumes and so jealously holds fast to, when his liberties are threatened, through all the powerful agencies at his hand. It is certain, however, and the most casual student knows it, that the newspaper and the business of publishing it have wholly changed in a century. While at the time our laws were made it was open to practically every person to print a paper, just as he could talk to his friends, or address a public meeting, in these days of costly typesetting machines, news agency monopolies and the like it is a money making business for the Jews and other capitalists, or if it have philanthropy of any kind in it an indulgence only for the very rich. From a small sheet, meant primarily to influence political opinion, it has become a great book of sheets, illustrated, "headlined" and departmentalized. It purports to tell us what the world is doing and when it succeeds

in being a truthful relator of happenings it is principally a disquieting crime and suicide instigating record of the world's errors and mistakes. Such a press is not the press which the ancestors of our English speaking peoples struggled to make free. It is a very different thing. In what way it might be improved by the government it is difficult to see. We only know that it is a unit in assailing such movements whenever they are attempted as in Pennsylvania, where changes in no manner essential to any well intentioned publisher were made recently in the libel laws. Having protested against this action with unreasoning vehemence the newspapers proceed to evade the new rules imposed upon them by the state and there is no power to compel such lawbreakers. The obvious way to treat such a press if you wish anything good to come out of it is to adopt Jay Cooke's plan during the Civil war—buy it outright. Each year this tends to become a larger and larger task, but in all seriousness no multi-millionaire philanthropist who has secure hold of his hoard and has only one remaining task—to use it in making easier his journey through the Celestial Gates, could do a better thing than to endow one good, honest, truth-loving, reputation-respecting newspaper which would print morning and evening editions in each large American city.

ELLIS P. OBERHOLTZER.

*Philadelphia.*

**Hall, Prescott F.** *Immigration.* Pp. xiii + 393. Price, \$1.50. New York: Henry Holt & Co., 1906.

Under the editorship of Mr. R. C. Ringwalt it is planned to publish a series of volumes dealing with present American problems. Mr. Ringwalt himself prepared a very valuable book not long ago, "Briefs on Public Questions." The present volume is the first of the series.

The author, for many years secretary of the Immigration Restriction League of Boston, has been prominent in discussions of this topic and has been in a position to get at the facts. He would not stop all immigration in spite of the evils he sees but would greatly restrict it and on the whole thinks the literacy test the best. So much for his general position.

The volume is divided into four parts. Part I—88 pages—is devoted to the history of immigration into the U. S., the causes, economic and social. Part II—91 pages—The Effects of Immigration. Part III—119 pages—Immigration. Part IV—12 pages—Chinese Immigration—with 35 pages of appendices containing statistical tables, resolutions of the National Immigration Conference, United States Immigration Laws, bibliography and index.

Mr. Hall desires that this volume be considered an unbiased study of a great problem. In spite of evident effort to fairly state all sides of the questions discussed he overemphasizes, unconsciously perhaps, the unfavorable element. He has been a propagandist too long. Like all propagandists he occasionally makes big statements and fails to produce the evidence. Thus on page 33 in discussing the causes of immigration he writes: "One of the most important causes, however, and one very little noticed, is the protective tariff." To this "important cause" he devotes ten lines only